



## EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1857.

On and after the 15th inst., the price of the Bulletin will be 12½ cents per week. The heavy expense of telegraphing, and the expense of publishing as much matter as we do in the Bulletin is a sufficient apology for increasing the price. It is hoped all in arrears will settle promptly with Mr. Barker, who is alone authorized to collect for the Bulletin and half-sheet Journal.

AMERICAN BRANDY.—At the last meeting of the American Pomological Society, Colonel Wilder, the President, stated that Catawba brandy, made at Cincinnati, has been purchased at five dollars per gallon for exportation to France, for the purpose of flavoring foreign liquors.

A THREEFOLD TEST OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM.—Dr. R. Gordon, D. D., has prepared a volume, just published, in which he adopts the theory that the heterogeneous phenomena of spiritualism are caused by real spirits, agreeing thus far with Messrs. Hare, Edwards, Tallmadge, and others, but differing from these gentlemen in affirming that those invisible agencies are fiends, incorrigible liars, &c. In this view, he will find many supporters. The three tests applied are the writer's own experience, the character of the communications received, and their relation to the Bible. A writer in the North American Review says that, having accepted this theory with regard to its Satanic agency, Dr. Gordon "proceeds to give the devil his due, and labors him most unmercifully."

Dr. Gordon's second test, the nature of the communications, is (the Reviewer remarks) very satisfactory as proving a negative. He shows beyond all question that it is morally impossible for good spirits, wise spirits, spirits having any claim to respectability, to utter the insane drivels which makes the staple of the most dignified communications. We have dabbled extensively, in the few past years, into the records of these wonderful utterances, in the hope of finding something worth preserving; but the search has been like the search for Captain Kidd's treasure. Any single specimen is bad enough, but the mass is monstrous. The offence is rank and universal—an offence against rhetoric, logic, syntax, and orthography, not less than against history, common sense, reverence, and decency. If it be heaven where these spirits dwell, such a heaven would be no better than a Bedlam of fools. We regret that we cannot say of Dr. Gordon's facts that they prove his affirmative, since it were very desirable to acquit all human and earthly agencies of any share in any such rigmarole. It is sadly true that the brains of men are adequate to its production, and that equal offences are perpetrated by the new school of poets, orators, and philosophers in their normal and uninspired condition. The devils have enough to bear without this heavy load.

A REPUBLIC AND A MONARCHY—*A Contrast.* The New York Times, in the course of a carefully prepared article, makes a contrast between the condition of Great Britain and the United States. It is highly flattering to the latter. The treasury returns for 1856 show that the outstanding public debt of the federal government amounted to \$30,727,000; while the public debt of the various States amounted to \$190,718,000—forming together only \$221,000,000.

The public debt of Great Britain before the late war was £797,000,000, to which £21,000,000 new loans were added during the war—total £818,000,000, about forty hundred and ninety millions dollars. The indirect taxation paid by the people of the United States for the support of the Federal Government in the shape of import duties amounts to sixty-four millions dollars. The direct and indirect taxation paid by the people of Great Britain for the support of the crown, in the way of customs and excise duties, stamps, income tax, and property tax amounts to sixty-four millions sterling, or about five fold the burden of the people of the United States. The expenses of the British Government are thus, in our currency, for single year, \$320,000,000, or about \$100,000,000 more than the whole principal of the public debt of the Federal and State Governments. The treasury returns also show that our system of railways, which embraces about 23,242 miles, stands in capital and funded debt \$736,000,000, though costing, by the aid of State and city loans, about \$829,739,400, or \$35,700 per mile; while the system of Great Britain, embracing only 3,334 miles, stands in capital and funded debt, sixteen hundred and seventeen millions dollars, \$194,185 per mile. And it further appears that the whole railway debt of the country, in the shape of mortgages and debentures, is \$434,286,000, while the same incumbrances upon the English system reach nearly this sum in debentures alone, say \$375,200,000, while, including what are known as preference shares, the sum total is \$639,996,000.

A SINGULAR FASCINATION.—An English paper relates the following unaccountable occurrence:

THE EFFECT UPON THE SPRING TRADE Will not be felt so deeply as was imagined; the demand will be supplied from old stock, and though a considerable advance (some say 60 per cent.) will be made in the raw material, yet there will probably be little change in retail prices before next autumn. We are informed by Mr. Peirson, of the firm of Ubsdale, Peirson, & Lake, one of the largest and most influential silk houses in the city, that they should probably be able to sell at a reduction from last season, in consequence of taking advantage of an emergency to send in their orders. Their spring style, of which he kindly showed us advance patterns, are exceedingly beautiful, and will enhance the reputation of this house for the perfect and exquisite taste which marks its selections.

One of the novelties is called the "Oriental palm pattern;" the ground is delicately shaded in two colors, and enriched with a superb design in darker shades of the prevailing color, which approximates in appearance to the tropical plant from which it takes its name. Green, purple, brown, drab, and blue are the favorite colors, and these are so blended with white in the ground as to give a peculiarly soft and delicate effect. Single-colored *chines*, with bayadere stripes crossed, between which are placed chintz figures in brightly-blended colors, cannot fail to be much admired, and will certainly supersede to some extent the flounced robes, of which, however, manufacturers are sending out some very beautiful specimens. Most of these have two very deep flounces wrought in superb designs, which entirely cover the skirt. The effect is exceedingly striking, but is not generally so becoming as the three flounces, and will not be as popular.

A number of fabrics are in preparation in the French and English looms, which are mixtures of silk and other materials, and are intended to supersede to some extent the use of all silk goods, in which they will no doubt succeed in a measure, as they are designed in a pretty and popular manner. It is not likely that silk will ever return to its early value, when it was sold weight for weight with gold, and the wife of an Emperor (Aurelian) could beg all her life for a silk dress and die without being gratified. But it is sincerely believed that the value will be greatly enhanced, and that even the luxuriant inhabitants of our metropolis will be compelled to do the work of the street commissioners with some less costly material.

THE ADRIATIC'S ENGINES.—The engines of the new steamship Adriatic were put in operation for the first time yesterday, in presence of the engineers and workmen of the yard where they were constructed. The massive machinery was kept in motion from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., and its fitness and completeness were tested, we understand, with most satisfactory results. The object of the experiment was, of course, not to ascertain the strength of the engines or the number of revolutions of which the wheels were capable, but simply to prove the symmetrical construction and adjustment of the whole.

THE NEW MODE OF DRESS-CUTTING BY CHART.

There are few women who have not at various times felt the inconvenience and vexation arising from the difficulty of having dresses properly made. Sometimes it is difficult to obtain a dress-maker, and then the chances are small that the dress will fit, and many a fashionable belle has cried with vexation on receiving an elegant robe, which was to have charmed all eyes, to find that the effect was entirely lost by the stupid and inartistic manner of its fitting. Nor is this the whole difficulty; in this city a moderate fortune will not supply the means

[For the Louisville Journal.]  
FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.  
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

The past three weeks have been exceedingly discouraging to the industrious managers of our theatres and other places of public amusement. The only attractions with the ghost of a chance were Mr. Forrest, the opera, and more recently Miss Heron, who has achieved *un grande succès*—fairly taken public and critics by storm. Added to this excitement, we have had our first good sleighing and a series of fashionable balls, besides private "bops" and parties innumerable, so that young New York has suffered nothing or want of "new sensations."

The toilets of the ladies at these festivities are very magnificent, though generally composed of heavier materials than were worn before the holidays.

The dresses of two beautiful sisters attracted universal admiration, at a private hop at one of our large hotels, from the air of costliness and singular good taste which pervaded them. One was a rich, dark-green velvet, with a full skirt forming a demitail behind, but so short in front as to display the edge of the fine embroidery beneath. The corsage was low and plain, with an exquisite ornament formed of pearls and diamonds. The sleeves were clasped with the same precious gems, and also composed the tiara round the beautiful brow and the bracelet which encircled the arm of the fair wearer. The second dress corresponded precisely to the first, with the exception that the color of the velvet was black and the jewels diamonds and sapphires. These last very beautiful and costly gems are gradually attaining the high estimation here in which they are held by European ladies.

Some of our most fashionable *modistes* have superb costumes in preparation for the approaching solemnities of the inauguration. A great deal of secrecy is observed respecting them; but the most *distinguise* are of costly velvet on the richest lace. Many will be imported expressly for this occasion. The growing extravagance of our metropolitan dames in dress and household appointments is a subject of universal comment, and is to be attributed principally to the increase of communication between our city and European capitals.

The ambition of the wives and daughters of our merchants is to establish a successful rivalry in magnificence with the nobles and princesses of Europe; an absurd and futile effort, which can only expose them to ridicule, our noble institutions preventing, except in a very few instances, the accumulation of the immense fortunes which mark the power and the weakness of despotic nations. In fact, our luxurious imitators of foreign follies are not content with vying with their titled compatriots in the splendor of their drawing-room toilette, or the costly appointments of parlor and *boudoir*, but carry their love of display into the public promenade, where it is ignored by the more healthy and cultivated taste of European, particularly English ladies. In our dirty city, where the streets are always carpeted by *debris* of some kind in various stages of decomposition, and the atmosphere subject to violent and sudden changes, we should think a costume would be adopted which would at least protect the wearer from the injurious effects of the fierce winds, the bitter cold, and in summer the burning intensity of the sun. But no matter what the condition of the streets, rich silks and embroideries just as gracefully sweep the pavement, and if the imprisoned genius of the Arctic regions made us a visit, little, blue, and red noses would elevate themselves at just the same distance from the tiny and delicate machinery called a "hat." We do sincerely hope that another winter will see a change in this respect, if it is only for the sake of health and comfort, putting economy quite out of the question. It would seem that

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1857.—*A Contrast.* The New York Times, in the course of a carefully prepared article, makes a contrast between the condition of Great Britain and the United States. It is highly flattering to the latter. The treasury returns for 1856 show that the outstanding public debt of the federal government amounted to \$30,727,000; while the public debt of the various States amounted to \$190,718,000—forming together only \$221,000,000.

The public debt of Great Britain before the late war was £797,000,000, to which £21,000,000 new loans were added during the war—total £818,000,000, about forty hundred and ninety millions dollars. The indirect taxation paid by the people of the United States for the support of the Federal Government in the shape of import duties amounts to sixty-four millions dollars. The direct and indirect taxation paid by the people of Great Britain for the support of the crown, in the way of customs and excise duties, stamps, income tax, and property tax amounts to sixty-four millions sterling, or about five fold the burden of the people of the United States. The expenses of the British Government are thus, in our currency, for single year, \$320,000,000, or about \$100,000,000 more than the whole principal of the public debt of the Federal and State Governments. The treasury returns also show that our system of railways, which embraces about 23,242 miles, stands in capital and funded debt \$736,000,000, though costing, by the aid of State and city loans, about \$829,739,400, or \$35,700 per mile; while the system of Great Britain, embracing only 3,334 miles, stands in capital and funded debt, sixteen hundred and seventeen millions dollars, \$194,185 per mile. And it further appears that the whole railway debt of the country, in the shape of mortgages and debentures, is \$434,286,000, while the same incumbrances upon the English system reach nearly this sum in debentures alone, say \$375,200,000, while, including what are known as preference shares, the sum total is \$639,996,000.

A SINGULAR FASCINATION.—An English paper relates the following unaccountable occurrence:

THE EFFECT UPON THE SPRING TRADE

should have had a restraining influence upon the sales of this most important branch of manufacture, but this does not seem to have been the case at present. The increase of \$30,000,000 in the past year's importations of dry goods, chiefly in the silk department, shows no falling off in this respect. Indeed, the increase in price has been so gradual as hardly to have been felt in the retail department, and probably will not be until next fall, when the failure of the past year's silk crop must make itself severely felt. This loss is almost as general as that of the potato crop some years ago, and almost as unaccountable.

The supposition is, that in trying to force the worms to produce a greater amount of silk the power of production has been nearly destroyed. The first appearance of the silk-worm is in the form of a small egg the size of a pin's head. It then becomes a large worm or caterpillar, and in this state feeds on mulberry leaves until it comes to maturity, when it commences enveloping itself in a fine silk web in three days it is completely covered, and for the next seven days thickens and strengthens it. In ten days it is completed, when it should be immediately taken down from the trees and wound off, as it is not, the worm in its higher condition forces its way out and emerges a butterfly, and the silk is spoiled. In this condition, precisely as it is wound off from the cocoon, the silk comes to us from Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, the East Indies, and China. It is said that one ball contains enough silk to reach six English miles. In their natural condition mulberry trees are very sparsely supplied with leaves, and the worms were fed sparingly, but the great and increasing demand for silk induced manufacturers to force the luxuriant growth of the mulberry tree, and *fatten* the silk-worm into increased power of production. But this process seems to have as bad an effect as it is said to have upon poets who are generally understood to have been starved into immortality, and whose inspiration leaves them when they become fat and happy.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—The Lancaster Examiner says that Peter Nassau, a colored man, now a resident of Woodstock, Vermont, has reached the extraordinary age of one hundred and twenty-six years. This fact has been established by N. Haskell, Esq., town clerk of Woodstock, who has taken great pains in order correctly to trace out Peter's history. When quite young he came as a gentleman's servant from Martinique, his native place, to Boston, but, for many years past, Woodstock has been his home. Peter Nassau is as well known in Vermont as the Green Mountains themselves. He is of a thin, spare frame, and is nearly bald, but his skin is remarkably smooth and un wrinkled. He has no son, but seven daughters, two of whom yet live in Woodstock, by which town he is supported. Go, however, where he will—and he is fond of wandering about—he always finds friends who are glad to give him food and shelter. His eyesight is still good, and his teeth remarkably sound for a man of his age. He converses freely, but, unlike most old men, is not garrulous. While he was sitting in the office of the Windsor House, lately, some one asked him how many more winters he expected to see. "Ah!" said Peter, "if this year house was offered to me all full of gold, I wouldn't 'cept it to live my days over again." It is almost certain that Peter Nassau is the oldest living man in America.

THE ADRIATIC'S ENGINES.—The engines of the new steamship Adriatic were put in operation for the first time yesterday, in presence of the engineers and workmen of the yard where they were constructed. The massive machinery was kept in motion from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., and its fitness and completeness were tested, we understand, with most satisfactory results. The object of the experiment was, of course, not to ascertain the strength of the engines or the number of revolutions of which the wheels were capable, but simply to prove the symmetrical construction and adjustment of the whole.

THE NEW MODE OF DRESS-CUTTING BY CHART.

There are few women who have not at various times felt the inconvenience and vexation arising from the difficulty of having dresses properly made. Sometimes it is difficult to obtain a dress-maker, and then the chances are small that the dress will fit, and many a fashionable belle has cried with vexation on receiving an elegant robe, which was to have charmed all eyes, to find that the effect was entirely lost by the stupid and inartistic manner of its fitting. Nor is this the whole difficulty; in this city a moderate fortune will not supply the means

to pay the enormous prices which are demanded by fashionable *modistes*. Ten to twenty dollars is an ordinary price for making a stylish robe, and even thirty is sometimes paid. Few persons of even large means care to disburse so much for such a purpose, while to many who contrive to preserve a genteel appearance on small means it is quite impossible. These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to by very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been a highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful. She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable. The peculiarities of this method are its economy, its accuracy, and perfectly artistic elegance. Thus from a pattern which costs twenty-five cents, a lady or her seamstress can make half a dozen dresses in fashionable style, and which are sure to fit, no small desideratum. Boxes containing sets of patterns are also sent to every part of the United States, containing a full list of family patterns, made and trimmed with colored tissue paper, so as to give an exact representation of each article; a plain pattern accompanies each of the trimmed ones. These sets compose a lady's and child's mantilla. Four sleeves of the newest styles, one basque, one full dress, one sack, one nightdress, one basque, one polka coat, two aprons, one child's overdress. The variety of patterns which are imported, and designed for ladies' and children's wardrobe each season is four or five hundred, but of ladies' basques alone Madame Demorest cut the first year 10,000, and since then she believes the number to have more than doubled each year, so as to make the quantity now enormous, and this only at one establishment.

Another feature is the facilities afforded to young mothers by the preparation of a complete wardrobe (in tissue paper) for infants. This is so complete and accurate as to merit particular notice. Everything is there from the tiny shirt, and little waist protector, to the richly embroidered robe.

These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to by very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been a highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful. She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable. The peculiarities of this method are its economy, its accuracy, and perfectly artistic elegance. Thus from a pattern which costs twenty-five cents, a lady or her seamstress can make half a dozen dresses in fashionable style, and which are sure to fit, no small desideratum.

Boxes containing sets of patterns are also sent to every part of the United States, containing a full list of family patterns, made and trimmed with colored tissue paper, so as to give an exact representation of each article; a plain pattern accompanies each of the trimmed ones. These sets compose a lady's and child's mantilla. Four sleeves of the newest styles, one basque, one full dress, one sack, one nightdress, one basque, one polka coat, two aprons, one child's overdress. The variety of patterns which are imported, and designed for ladies' and children's wardrobe each season is four or five hundred, but of ladies' basques alone Madame Demorest cut the first year 10,000, and since then she believes the number to have more than doubled each year, so as to make the quantity now enormous, and this only at one establishment.

Another feature is the facilities afforded to young mothers by the preparation of a complete wardrobe (in tissue paper) for infants.

This is so complete and accurate as to merit particular notice.

Everything is there from the tiny shirt, and little waist protector, to the richly embroidered robe.

These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to by very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been a highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful. She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable. The peculiarities of this method are its economy, its accuracy, and perfectly artistic elegance. Thus from a pattern which costs twenty-five cents, a lady or her seamstress can make half a dozen dresses in fashionable style, and which are sure to fit, no small desideratum.

Boxes containing sets of patterns are also sent to every part of the United States, containing a full list of family patterns, made and trimmed with colored tissue paper, so as to give an exact representation of each article; a plain pattern accompanies each of the trimmed ones. These sets compose a lady's and child's mantilla. Four sleeves of the newest styles, one basque, one full dress, one sack, one nightdress, one basque, one polka coat, two aprons, one child's overdress. The variety of patterns which are imported, and designed for ladies' and children's wardrobe each season is four or five hundred, but of ladies' basques alone Madame Demorest cut the first year 10,000, and since then she believes the number to have more than doubled each year, so as to make the quantity now enormous, and this only at one establishment.

Another feature is the facilities afforded to young mothers by the preparation of a complete wardrobe (in tissue paper) for infants.

This is so complete and accurate as to merit particular notice.

Everything is there from the tiny shirt, and little waist protector, to the richly embroidered robe.

These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to by very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been a highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful. She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable. The peculiarities of this method are its economy, its accuracy, and perfectly artistic elegance. Thus from a pattern which costs twenty-five cents, a lady or her seamstress can make half a dozen dresses in fashionable style, and which are sure to fit, no small desideratum.

Boxes containing sets of patterns are also sent to every part of the United States, containing a full list of family patterns, made and trimmed with colored tissue paper, so

A. J. MORRISON.....JOHN W. BARRET  
 A. J. MORRISON & CO.,  
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**  
 AND, MANUFACTURERS OF  
**TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,**  
 AND  
**Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,**  
 &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufacturer in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers. A. J. MORRISON & CO.

**WALKER'S EXCHANGE.**

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the two years past, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

W. H. WALKER.

et al & b  
 HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of **JOHN CAWEIN & CO.**

**Wood's Wall Paper Depot.**

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

**Strangers and Country Merchants**

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of **WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES**

Very complete stock for having very recently made large additions of everything new and choice in my line of business which the Eastern markets afford.

Combining my trade of **PAPER HANGER** with the sale of Wall Paper enable me to assure the public that they will find it to their interest to give me a call.

**In Decorative Hall Papers**

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of this description of papers, and something entirely new, will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD,  
 323 Main, Third street, near Main.

**C. S. MALTBY'S**

**OSTER REPOSITORY,**

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

**RECEIVING DAILY PER**

**EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS**

**IN LARGE AND SMALL**

**CANS.**

Also, Spilled Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters,

Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces,

Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

**COAL! COAL!**

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a **COAL YARD** and **OFFICE**, on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Preston and Floyd streets.

[d13 j&b] JOS. ROBB.

**VOGT & KLINK.**

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Ky.

Extremest care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

[s17 w11 d&jb] E. F. LEEZER.

**JOHN H. HOWE,**

IGN HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF ALL KINDS OF MARBLE. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

[s17 w11 d&jb] NO. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a **COAL YARD** and **OFFICE**, on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Preston and Floyd streets.

[d13 j&b] JOS. ROBB.

**HOW IT IS**

EVERYBODY wants once of THROXEL's beautiful AMBROTYPEs. Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how little it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all these pictures are made on glass in Louisville except at Tavel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$30.

Also, rights for sale in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist, Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

[je10 j&b] D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent in Southwest, 539 Main street.

**To my Customers.**

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side.

**Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots**

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

[s17 j&b] SAM'L P. SECOR.

**BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,**

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; BANK OF NASHVILLE, do; BANK OF THE UNION, do; COTTON BANK, do; BANK OF COMMERCE, do; TRADERS' BANK, do; BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville; d13 h&b D&C HUTCHINGS & CO.

**French Embroideries—Real Laces.**

THE subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant stock of—

French Embroidered Collars;

do do Sets;

do do Bands, &c., &c.

Real Lace Collars;

do do Sashes;

do do Berths;

Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT COST.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flannel, CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSZ.

ocht j&b 99% Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

**A Cook and Man Servant Wanted.**

A FIRST RATE Cook, without inconstancy, and an active steady Man to take care of horses, wanted for

1867 by Dr. D. W. YANDEL, D&C Chestnut, between Seventh and Eighth stas.

**ST. CHARLES.**

**OYSTERS.**

7 BLS PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS, three days from New York, by American Express, the finest, largest, and fattest ever brought to Louisville. Come and try em.

[j17 j&b] RUEFER'S.

DE LAINES, PRINTS, IRISH LINENS, BLEACHED COTTONS, PENITENTIAL PLAIDS, and BIRD-EYE DIAPERS received this morning at

C. DUVAL & CO., 455 Main st.

J17 j&b Late Bent & Duvall.

BLACK SILKS—A good assortment of black Silks received this morning by express at

C. DUVAL & CO., Late Bent & Duvall.

J17 j&b

GRAY BUSINESS HATS, cheap, comfortable, and durable, are to be had of

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST! This celebrated Dress Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

[j16 j&b]

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST! This celebrated Dress

Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

[j16 j&b]

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST! This celebrated Dress

Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

[j16 j&b]

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST! This celebrated Dress

Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

[j16 j&b]

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST! This celebrated Dress

Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

[j16 j&b]

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST! This celebrated Dress

Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

[j16 j&b]

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST! This celebrated Dress

Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

[j16 j&b]

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST! This celebrated Dress

Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

[j16 j&b]

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

J16 j&b

## EVENING BULLETIN.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Papers from the city of Mexico to the 8th ult. have been received at New Orleans.

The ministerial crisis had undergone a second phase. The President of the Republic could not accept, without modifications, the programme proposed by the Minister of Finance.

Senor Lerdo, the latter, retired definitely on Saturday, Jan. 3.

Public opinion, says *Le Trait d'Union*, of the 8th ult., is yet alarmed at the retirement of Senor Lerdo, because of the long list of ministers who have been charged with the portfolio of finances. He is the only man who has done anything to extract the country out of the ruinous condition in which the previous shameless governments have plunged her.

The revolutionists at San Luis were in the most discouraging condition. General Parodi, with 5,000 men under his command, was marching against them, as was also General Vidaurri, with 1,100 of his troops.

President Conforon has authorized the importation of provisions for one year at the port of Coatzcasos, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at reduced rates.

Gen. Yanez had not as yet reached Sonora. The Tapine Indians had at the latest account entered the province of Guaymas, and had committed great bloodshed.

Small-pox has been raging for six months in Durango; two hundred and seven children of both sexes had already fallen victims to the epidemic.

The revolutionary government at San Luis had ordered another forced loan of \$52,650, making a total of \$126,250 raised in that manner. Two days' time only was allowed to pay it.

The Constituent Assembly elected Leon Guzman President, and Isidor Olvera Vice President, for the month of January.

The insurgent Indians of Chapalla had given in their submission to the government.

Gen. Alvarez has dissolved his forces and gone back to Guerrero.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)

Mr. Buchanan—*His Sojourn in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, is now comfortably quartered at the National Hotel, where he will remain for a week or ten days. As has heretofore been stated, his object is to consult with friends on political matters, and to hear any suggestions which may be made to him. It cannot be doubted that not a few of them will essay to furnish him with "the points" which should direct his administrative policy. Having heard what they all have to say, and having, in connection with the Commissioner of Public Buildings, completed the arrangements for his sojourn at the White House, he will return to Wheatland, there to make up his Cabinet, and to write his Inaugural with "that quill" which the eagle, soaring toward the sun, dropped on purpose for the chirographical performance! This is the programme, as emanating from a semi-official source.

It is true that Old Buck has been invited, by gentlemen holding high political positions, to dine with them in company with invited guests, but he has declined the honors, suspecting, perhaps, that these extraordinary attentions may be designed for political traps. His business, it may be repeated, is to learn the views and suggestions of his political friends, and not to enter into bargains, or to listen to the petitions of office seekers. Such are the representations, which may be safely credited.

Among the "hangars round" at the National Hotel is Captain Rynders, the President of the New York Empire Club, whose history is known everywhere in connection with the "boys" whom he leads and controls; and in addition to him is George N. Saunders, of filibustering notoriety. But Old Buck has not admitted them to his private counsels. He can get along without them. It may be said with truth that the course of the President elect, as to his present business, meets with the approval of both friends and opponents. The desire of every patriot is that he will select, for his Cabinet officers, men who will be a credit to the country—both morally and politically—and that his own administrative policy may be such as to disappoint those who, after reading the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, apprehend that, with regard to our foreign affairs especially, he may be committed to acts which will involve us in international difficulties.

In the same train of cars with Mr. Buchanan came the mortal remains of Mrs. Wirt, the venerable widow of William Wirt, which were brought from Annapolis, to be interred in the Congressional Cemetery by the side of those of her illustrious husband.

The city was last night startled by the intelligence of the death of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, who died suddenly of a fit, after one or two days' sickness. He actually choked to death, owing to an enlargement of the glottis. At the hotels, everywhere throughout the city, the deepest sympathy was expressed in consequence of the sad event. None were more affected than Mr. Burlingame, who, it will be recollect, had a difficulty with Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel.

Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress,) and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the "Clifton House, Canada,